igging we might get her a bit e' garden all be somer."

"Then, if you think well and good," said aron, 'I'll come to the Stone-pits this afterces, and we's settle what land's to be taken hat I'll get up an hour earlier i' the morning, and begin on it."

But not if you don's promise me not to work the hard digging, father," said Eppie. "For shouldn't ha' said snything about it," she adel, haf bashfully, half-roguishly, "only Mrs. Winthrop said as Aaron 'ud be so good, and—"

"And you might ha' known it without mothetelling you," said A aron. "And Master larner knows too. I hope, as I'm able and willing to do a turn o' work for him, and he wen't o me the unkindness to anyways take it out o' my hards."

"There, now, father, you won't work in it

tarner knows too. I hope, as I'm able and wilng te do a tern o' work for bim, and he wen't
o'me the unkindness to anyways take it out o'
ay hards."

"There, now, father, you won't work in it
illit's all easy," said Eppis, 'and you and me
an mark out the beds, and make holes and
lant the roots. It'll be a deal livelier at the
tone-pits when we've got some flowers, for I
ways think the flowers can see us, and know
'hat we're talking about. And I'll have a bit
'rosemary, and bergamot, and thyme, because
bey're so sweet smelling; but there's no laverer in the gentlefolks' gardens, I think."

"That's no reason why you shouldn't have
ome," said Aaron, "for I can bring you slips
'anything; I'm forced to cut no end of 'em
then I'm gardening and throw 'em away mostr. There's a big bef o' lavender at the Red
louse: the missis is very fond of it."

"We'l," said Silas, gravely, "so as you don't
take free for us, or ask for anything as is worth
mech at the Red House; for Mr. Cash has been
o good to us, and built us up the new end o'
the cottage; and given us beds and things as I
tuidn't abide to be imposing," said Aaron;
there's never a garden in all the parish but
hat there's endless waste in it for want o'
omebody as could use everything up. It's
hat I think to myself sometimes, as there need
abody run short o' victuals if the land was
lade the most on, and there was never a morall but what could find its way to a mouth. It
tes one thinking o' tha'—gardening dees. But
must go back now, else mother 'ull be in
rouble as I aren't there."

"B log her with you this afternoon, Aaren,"
id Eppie; "I shouldn't bke to fix about the
arden and ber not know everything from the
ret—heud gow, father?"

"Ay, bring her if you can. Aaron," said Siis "she's sure to have a word to say as'il help
is c'she's sure to have a word to say as'il help
is c'she's sure to have a word to say as'il help
is the she was to make the policy of the should price of a firth garden; and know,
'Ay, bring her if you can. Aaron," said Siis 'she's sure

lee you'll be dropping it, jumping i' that ay.

Eppie was now aware that her behavior was under observation, but it was only the observation of a friendly donkey, browning with a leg satened to his fort—a meek donkey, not acormally critical of human trivialities, but thankal to share in them, if possible, by getting his pose scratched; and Eppie did not fail to gratify tim with her usual notice, though it was attended with the inconvenience of his following them, very painfally, up to the very door of their tome.

But the sound of a sharp bark inside, as Eppie put the key in the door, modified the donkey's views, and he limped away again without bidding.

The sharp bark was the sign of an excited

The sharp bark was the sign of an excited welcome that awaiting them from a knowing brown terrier, who, after dancing at their legs in an hysterical manner, rushed with a worry-ing noise at a tortoise shell kitten under the n an hysterical manner, rushed with a worlyng noise at a tortoise shell kitten under the
com, and then rushed back with a sharp bark
gain, as much as to say, "I have done my duy by this feeble creature, you perceive;" while
the lady mother of the kitten sat sunning her
shite bosom in the window, and looked round
with a slespy air of expecting caresses, though
he was not going to take any trouble at all for

he was not going to take any trouble at all for the man. The presence of this happy animal life was the only change which had come over the beginning of the stone cottage. There was no bed win the living room, and the small space was sell filled with decent furniture, all bright and seen esough te satisfy Dolly Winthrop's eye. The oaken table and three cornered oaken chair vere hardly what was likely to be seen in so soor a cottage: they had come, with the beds and other things, from the Red House, for Mr. and they things, from the Red House, for Mr. and they tripht a man should be looked on and table by those who could afford it, when he ad brought up an orphan child, and been father, and mo'ber to her—and had lost his money so, so as he had nothing but what he wo ked by week by week, and when the weaving was eing down too—for there was less and less flax sum—and Master Marner was none so young.

Tobody was jealous of the weaver, for he was tigarded as an exceptional person, whose claims is neighborly help were not to be matched in haveles.

garded as an exceptional person, whose duals a neighbouly help were not to be matched in twelce.

Any superstition that remained concerning a had taken an entirely new color; and Mr. toey, now a very feeble old man of four-score leix, never seen except in his chimney correstiting in the sunshine at his door-sill, so fopinion that when a man had done what is had done by an orphan child, it was a sign this money would come to light again, or twise that the robber would be made to ansor for it—for, as Mr. Maccy, observed of him, his faculties were as strong as ever.

Opple had long known how her mother had it on the snowy ground, and how she berself been found on the hearth by father Silas, a had taken her golden carls for his lost guinbrought back to him. The tender and pear love with which Silas had reared her in ost inseparable companionship with hims-lf, d by the seclusion of their dwelling, had rived her from the lowering influences of village talk and habits, and had kept her d in that freshness which is sometimes false supposed to be an invariable attribute of rus-

ect love has a breath of poetry which can the relations of the least instructed human gr, and this breath of poetry had surround-ppie from the time when she had followed bright gleam that beckened her to Silas's th; so that it is not surprising if, in other gs besides her delicate prettinea, she was quite a common village maiden, but had a h of refinement and fervor which came trou-ller tageling then that of tenderly nurround a of resinement and fervor which came from her teaching than that of tenderly-nurtured tisted feeling. She was to e childish and le for her imag ination to rove into questions ther unknown father; for a long while it not even occur to her that she must have father; and the first time that the idea of nother having had a husband presented it-ober, was when Silas showed her the wed-ring which had been taken from the wasted r, and had been carefully preserved im in a little lackered box shaped like a

delivered this box into Eppie's charge she had grown up, and she often opened look at the ring; but still she thought y at all about the father of whom it was mbol. Had she not a father very close, who loved her better than any real fathethe viltage seemed to love their daughters; ecentrary, who her mother was, and how ame to die in that forlernness, were questitat often pressed on Eppie's mind. Har ledge of Mrs. Winthrop, who was her nearend next to Silas, made her feel that a semunt be very precious; and she had and again asked Silas to tell her how her a looked, whom she was like, and how he sund her against the furze bush, led to it by the tittle footsteps and the outhed arms. The furze bush was there still; is afternoon, when Eppie came out with into the sunshine, it was the first object created her eyes and thoughts.

A compared to the compared to

NUMBER 1328

THE WEEKLY SUN

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

Cheating the fieldiers

State, and from other States, contain serious

complaints of the poor quality of the clothing furnished to the troops which were first mustered into the service of the United States. Our State Military Board is broadly charged, in various journals, with gross dereliction of duty in the awarding of contracts, and an exhibition is demanded from the Board of the figures at

which the contracts for clothing the volun-toer regiments were awarded. An Oswego

paper says that a proposition for socks was pu in by a party in that city, but the contract

was given to another party in Albany, at a higher price for an inferior article, as the samples on exhibition showed. The Auburn Advertiser says that the Military Board refused to accept woolen goods for uniforms from Auburn, and accepted grey satinet. It also alleges that the contract fo

author. It also alleges that the contract for uniforms was awarded to favorities at prices above those offered by responsible bidders; and that in the matter of shoes, instead of giving the contract to responsible parties in Auburn, it was given to a New England party for an in-

ferior article. A correspondent of the Rochester Union thus describes the uniforms received

The uniforms to which I have alluded were made

The uniforms to which I have alluded were made by construct for the shate, by a party in New Yerk, at a cost of \$19,50 each. In color they vary considerably, but would average as badly as rusty gray. The material is estimate, composed of cotton and "shotty," with a sprinkling of Russian dogs hair and bristles. The acods can be bought, anywhere that such are sold, for \$2 ceats per yard. There is not less than \$10 profit on each suit to somebody.

that such are sold, for \$2 couts per yard. There is not less than \$10 profit on each suit to sometody.

Some of these complaints are, probably, exaggerated by local feeling and jealousy, but they are not el hout good foundation. And the people have a right to demand from those in authority a full statement of the manner in which they have discharged their very important duties. In Pennsylvania, there has been the grossest chesting in the furnishing of are y clothing and supplies. It stem blankets, wothless uniforms, shoes that were unfit to be worn after a few days use, decaying pork and stale bread were furnished to the soldiers at the highest war prices. Commenting on these charges, the Providence Journal partinently remarks:

The pressure of the first haste is ever, and throughout the country the authorities can new proceed more causically and deliberately. They must look out for the harples who are willing to the defines of the country. It is accombaing that there are such sooundrals on the face of the earth, men who would serve a soldier or so we the seeds of diseases in his systems, if they could make a few dellars by the meanness. But there never was a government or an army that was not infested with such villains.

These "villains" are worse than the open

These "villains" are worse than the open traitors whom our soldiers go forth to meet in battle; and it is our duty not only to put a stop o their villainy, but to bring to a sharp ac-cuntability the greater villains who abuse their positions of trust and violate their oather of office by connivirg with them in their scheme of plunder. For such, there is a day of reck-

From the Pris co of Wales. Rev. HERBY WARD BRECHER has receive he following letter in acknowledgement of the hardsome painting of the 'City and Bay of New York," presented through him to the Prince of Wales, by several of our citizens:

MADDIGUT HALL, CAMBRIDGE, May 6, 1961.
GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to inform you that your latter of December last was delivered by Mr. G. W. Nichola to the Prince of Wales, on the 1st instant, who requested that gentleman to coavey to you his grateful acknowledgments for your valuable of the principle of the p

shie gift, and for the gravitying terms in which you have offered it, for his Ryai Highness' acceptance. The Prince came and so a source you that, while he must ever entertain a vivid recollection of your noble city and its neighborhood' and of the generous and enthusiastic velcome of its inhabitance, he highly prize the picture which you have presented to He R 924 Highness, not only on account of its excellence as a work of art, but as another and a most interesting memorial of his visit to that great country, which, as you justly observe, is bound by so many close and powerful it so the own.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obediens humble servant, ROBERT BRUCE, Major-Guseral.

To Rev. HENRY WARD BEE. HER and others, Naw York city. Report of the Street Commissioner. WE have received a printed copy of the Re-ert of the Street Commissioner to the Common

Council for the first quarter of the year 1861.

From it we learn that the whole amount drawn

by requisitions upon the Comptroller by the

Department, for the quarter ending March

oth, was \$264,261 70. The expenditures of

the different bureaux were as follows: Wharves,

Piers and Slips, \$67,126 68; Roads, \$7,670 48;

Lands and Places, \$4,969 27; Lamps and Gas,

80,698 32; Repairs and Supplies, \$43,380 53, and in Bureaux of Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, \$18,112 53; in the Bureau of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,

\$18,566 17. For Street Improvements, the sum of \$81,130 33 has been expended during

The Report embraces reports from ail the heads of the several bureaux in the Depart-

ment, giving detailed statements of all expenditures, with the proper vouchers therefor. The business of the Street Department seems to be onducted in a strict and systematic manner, The Deputy Street Commissioner, Mr. LOVELL who in the absence of the Street Commissioner

from illness, prepared the Report, states that as

the Tax levy had not passed the Legislature until the close of the first quarter of the year. the Department confined itself, as nearly as

possible, to the balances of appropriations on hand, January 1st. 1861, incurring no expenses that were not indispensably necessary for carrying on the business of the Corporation. He then adds the following suggestions:

He then adds the following suggestions:

The charter expressly forbids expenses to be incurred in advance of the appropriations; these appropriations are never made until more than one-fourth of the fiscal year has expired, and, consequently, the whole machinary of the city government must either be brought to a stop, or the heads of the executive departments must assume the responsibility of setting saids the law.

The results that not only those officers, but the whole community, become hamiltarized with a systematic violation of law, under the exemuniting plea of necessity, and when this course is once inaugurated, it is next to impossible to fix a limit to such irregularities. A change of the facal year to the lat of May would specific provide a remedy for these evils, which are so vexatious and burdensome in their present effects and so much to be feared in their fusure extension.

BRETHERN-While the history of the world

teems with instances of the universal fraternity of our glorious Order, displayed in struggles, ometimes hand to hand, civil and fereign, rom the time of PYTHAGORAS is Hierapolis lown to the Crimean War, it was for the ren-

egades of Charleston to break their terrible oath, and entail on themselves the dreadful rengeance of the Grand Architect of the Unierse, under whose auspices we work.

ome in their present effects

the quarter.

oning in the future.

at Elmira :

Our exchanges from the interior of this



SIIN

WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861

So athern Russander Beauregard Heard

From. The Albany Evening Journal recently pub-lished the subjoined interesting negrative. The last paragraph gives some news of General BRAUREGARD :

BHAURHGARD:

We have just had a conversation with H. B.
ATRE, formerly of Manchester, N. H., but
more recently of Houston, Texas, who arrived
here on Sunday morning from the sunny South.
He is a gentleman of culture and intelligence,
is a recent graduate of the Mesical College of
Louisiana, and is the owner of a plantation and
some twenty-four alayes in the state of Arkanma. While some of his statements are almost
incredidble, we can see no resson to doubt
their truth.

"Mr. Aver had recently gone to Houston to

saa. While some of his statements are almost incrediable, we can see no reason to doubt their truth.

"Mr. Aven had recently gone to Houston to practice mee ioine. Refusing to accept a commission in the southern army, he was denounced as an 'abolitionist,' and delivered ever to the fary of the mob. Fortunately a brother of Major Andreason's, who recides in San Autonio, was in town, interfered in his behalf and saved his life. He left on the 15th instant, glad to get away on any terms. On the night previous, he saw two men—natives of New Hampshire—tarred and feathared, rode on a rail, and afterwards hung!

"Arriving at New Orleans on the 18th, he found the city in a state of the wildest excitement. A 'reign of terror' the most absolute prevailed. Having uttered seme unguarded words, he was taken before the Vigilance Committee and immediately ordered to be shipped to Montgomery, Alabama, there to be properly overhauled and disposed of by the rebel government. Through the interferance of Sanator F.72.PATRICK, whose son was a class mate of his, he succeeded not only in averting his fate as a suspected spy, but also in procuring a pass to come North. He was put aboard the cars in charge of an officer, handcuffed and closely guarded, and so traveled untill he reached Nashville, Tennessea, when he was finally dischar; ed from custody.

"He informs us that he traveled several hundred miles through Alabama and Georgia on the same train with General Beaumegann, who had been organizing the secession forces in Texas.

Later from the New Dahemer

Inter from the New Dahomey.

From the Syracuse Journal, May 27.

Dr. Martin McQuran, a young man native Bosten. Mass, whe was graduated at the Surgical and Dental College of New Orleans a year age, and who has since resided at San Antonio. Texas, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, en his way to friends in Rhode Island. He left San Antonio on the evening of the 14th inst., arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 17th, proceeded thence to Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, and northward through Tennessee and Kentucky to the free states as rapidly as circumstances would admit.

He was obliged to leave San Antonio within twenty-four hours, for having said to Mr. Nixon, one of the editors of the New Orleans Picaysne, that the sentiments of a speech he had made at that place showed him to be a rebel and traitor. Several shots were fired at him by incensed robels, and threats were made to hang him, and it was only through the intercession of leading citizens whee were his friends that he was allowed until the next day to leave town. He was not allowed to bring away his personal property, not even his surgical and dental tools.

At San Antonio, the day before he came away, he saw a woman from Boston, Mass, a ripped naked in the public streats, terred and feathered, and rode on a real around the public square, with a Palmetto flag bound around her head, and a negro on each side—a crowd of white devils conducting the orgiss. The same week, one Charles Sanhorm, of Haverhill, Mass., and Falnets Kilder, of Lawrence, Mass., had been hung by the mob. The "cime" of the e victims of the "chivalry" was that they had expressed Union sympathies.

At New Orleans, there was a feet of twelve large steamboats, which were being armed and manned, as was represented, for an attack on Cairo, and to de service for the Southern Confideracy on the Missiasippi. They were the Admiral, the S. H. Tucker, the City of Memphis, the Baltic, the Cuba, and two others. The four first-named were already equipped with 42 pounders, and twelve 32 pounde

with 42 pounders, and twelve 32 pounders each.
They were to be under the command of Gen.
PILLOW.
New Orleans was occupied by 2,000 soldiers, and a cotton breastwork extended along the levee for sixteen squares Union men, as fast as discovered, are confined in the work-house and parish prison until they are willing to join

leves for sixtsen squares Union men, as fast as discovered, are confined in the work-house and parish prison until they are willing to join the army, when they are uniformed, and known as the "Wo k-House Guard." Dr. M.Q. saw two hundred of these troops, who were branded "W.H.G." The street talk was that Gen. Pillow's forces would be ready to attack Cairo between the 20th and 25th of next month. The Star of the West, stolen by the rebels, was lying at New Orleans; she had thirty port-holes in her, from each of which grotraded a 12-pound brass gun, and four big guns were on the decks. It was said that she would be sent to sea the first of this week. There were a number of tugs lying in the river, a med and manned, ready to rees at a blockade of the mouth of the M esissippi.

On the stramboat St. Charles, coming up the Alabama River, from Mobile to Montgomery, he informed, there were 13,000 troops in camp. He fell under suspicion here, and was confined in the guard-house by the Vigilance Committee for three hours, until they became satisfied that he was on his way to his "home in Kenticky."

He remained at Montgomery during the most of the 19th and 20th inst, and there saw most of the leading spirits of the Confederate movement, Japp. Davis, A. H. Spaphers, Yander, and members of the Rebel Cabinet. Gen. Bravenmark was there, and took his departure, ostensibly for Charleston, en the 20th. He came on the same train with Dr. McQ., as far as Augusta. The train consisted of two locomotives and one hundred and forty-eight cars. dilied with troops. At nearly every station, the cair was a side to be on his way to Charleston. The strops took another route at A'salina and was said to be on his way to Charleston. The troops took another route at A'salina. At every place the people were thoroughly it ased, and on all hands the work of military.

railroad station. He left the train at Augustia and was said to be on his way to Charleston. The troops took another route at A'a-à-ata.

At every place the people were thoroughly rased, and on all hands the work of military propagation was to be seen and heard. Our information encountered a number of trains of cars with bodies of troops, bound northward, and large quantities of arms and munitions of war going in the same direction. At Chattanboogs, there were forty-eight cars loaded with cannon balls, and shells, which were marked "Columbus, Ky."

From Chattanoogs, Dr. McQueen came on the Nashville, Bowling Green, and Louisville, where he for the first time experienced a feeling of security; and then to Lafayette. Ind., and directly through to this city. It required much adroitness to get through from Mobile to Kontacky. The strictest surveillance is kept up for suspected persons, and the alightest suspicion seals the doom of the unfortunate person. The baggage of all travelers is rigidly searched, and all persons leaving any of the cotton states can only do so by means of a pass signed by the Governor. At Mobile, a man named Joseph Bradery, a native of Haverhill, Mass., which was sufficient to determine his fate; it was at first proposed to hang him on the spot, but a second thought determined the Vigilance Committee to send him back to Texas, and let the people there deal with him.

Dr. McQueen says there are many Union men in Texas, who are obliged to keep silent. The rebels everywhere had the greatest confidence in their leaders, and in the speedy success of the rebellion. They are entirely ignorant of the state of things at the North, and with the aid they expect from northern sympathisers, they believe that they have an easy job before them.

Patriotic.—Engravings of Charles Le

Readithe following, and with me denounce, as utterly unworthy of us, men whose minds and hearts could so have been warped, even by the PATRIOTIC.-Engravings of CHARLES LO exigencies of a traiterous civil war: on's painting of the "Departure of the Pil-grims" are sold at the old Dussalderf Gallery, one-third of the proceeds to be devoted to the Union Defease Fund.

The De Kall Registery.—The De Kalb C.J. Ammson is an honored member of the Me-sonis fraternity. On Monday evening, is Gineia-nati, he was called upon by a large deputation of the brethren, to whoch he made the statement that, during the whole time of his confinement by the slage of Sunter, he was sever once recognized by a slage one of the southern mesons.

Traternally, 1, 1, 1.

Begiment, Col. Von Grana, is now almost com-pleted. All the officers have occupied positions

A Shareh of Major General Entire.

Boston, May 28, 1861.

Boston, Ma f his party.
In 1860 came the split in the Democratic

in 1600 came the spit in the Democratic party, and Gen. BUTLER, played a very prominent; part in the Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore. With his usual pluck and audacity, he told the slave-holders some very plain truths, and on the question of the platform fought them with ability and skill. The bittory of these conventions is fresh in all men's minds. To the surprise of all except those who know how easily Gen. BUTLER is influenced by his friends, he finally went with the BERGERINGOR party, and last fall became its candidate for Governor, Mr. BERGH resuming his old position as the regular Randidate. BUTLER at one fell very low in the scale of popularity. In the Fall of 1858 he was elected to the Sanata by the votes of Republicans and Damocrata, against the regular Republican candidate; in the year 1860, he could hardly get an audience in the halls where for years he had swayed the "fierce Democracy" of the spindle city. I attribute his political eccentricity at this pariod to the bane-ful influence of Calent Cwentrad and Fishers A. Hilderston, the state of Lowell. Yet Borzen's course was after all consistant with his leading political principle, which has ever been attachment and devotion to his party. He probably supposed that the Democratic party would continue to axist, and that the slave-drivers could resume their supremacy over it before a great while. Some of the BERGERINGOR BLOADERS, and others whose names may possibly be found signed to some of the seized telegraphic dispatches, were undoubtedly deep in the diaunion conspiracy; but no suspicion ever attached itself to the loyalty of BUTLER. He cares nothing for alavery, or for anti-alavery men ever since it became their interest to make peace with the National Pro-Sysvey Democracy.

Luckity for Gen. BUTLER, in the hour of his apprent of the comparison when he to the coalition, both having received chies under it, have been the bitterest enamics and most unrelating persecutors of a family of some which him as a solder. As an political decience of

warm-blooded and impulsive man, combative, persistent in every sort of enterprise or controversy in which he may be engaged, loving the "rapture of the strife" quite as much as desiring the fruits of the victory. Gen. Burnen has a great responsibility, and in a large degree, the confidence of the people of this state, who knew that he is loyal and courageous, and what is of equal consequence, in the fell viger of life and amply endowed with brains.

Col. Anderson to Cincles Col. Anderson, on Sunday week, made the following neat little speech to the scholars of the German Mission Sabbath School in Cincin-

following neat little speech to the scholars of the German Mission Sabbath School in Cincinnati:

"I did not expect, my dear children and friends, when I came here, to be asked to address you. but it is well, perhaps, to say a few words. I have been placed, providentially, in a position that has attracted the attention of our country to me and to my little band. But I would not have you misunderstand me or my position, and the causes which have led me safe'y through the dangers by which I have been surrounded. No mortal assistance, no individual aid, would have sufficed to that end. I am willing, and I am not ashamed frankly to tell you, my young friends, that no event, no transaction took place there, in any day, of any interest or importance to our cause, without my first appealing to God in the morning, to give me a spirit of wisdom to understand, that I might comprehend His will, to give me strength of purpose and recolution to know my duty to Him and to my country. Therefore the credit of whatever was done does not belong to ms. Before I left Fort Sumter I received letters from friends telling me that I should be in more danger from my friesds than I was from my enemies—that I must be careful not to be spotles from flattery. The advice was well-timed; but I trust God that He has saved me frem the dangers in which I was placed. Feeling, believing and hoping thus, I confess I have not believed in my own mind that I was entitled to the least credit for what I have dote, because God put it into my heart to do that which I did. Therefore my young friends, I would arge opon all of you, in the transactions to perform as momentous to him as what I have perform, and each individual has transactions to perform as momentous to him as what I have performed is to me, his esternal happinese depends upon it—I would have you all put your trust in God. Bo that with as humble heart, and you will be bleat in this life and prepared for everlasting happiness in that which is to come. I can say no more."

The Gazette of Monday more sanger from my friends than I was from my esemise—that b must be careful not to be spoiles from flattery. The advice was well-timed; but I trust God that He has saved me from the dangers in which I was placed Feeling, bells ving and hopsing thus, I confess I have not believed in my own mind that I was entitled to the least credit for what I have dots, because God put it into my beart to other with the careful happiness depends upon all of you, in the transactions of the that you will be called upon to perform as momentouse has transactioner performed is to me, his as the happiness depends upon it—I would have you all put your trust in God. Bo that wish an humble heart, and you will be bleast in this life and prepared for everlasting happiness in that which is to come. I can say no more."

The Gazette of Mondey has this paragraph:—'The gratifying intelligence that Col. Andrews and the state of the will be sided upon these mean. Since the sizure of the telegraph manuscripts, and the side of the work of the sizure of the telegraph manuscripts, and the side of the sizure of the telegraph manuscripts, and the sizure of the teleg

indirectly confesses that Cetton, not Christ, is king.

"Whatever the results may be, England looks on with sorrow. We cannot profess a national interest on behalf of a revolution, however successful it may be, which aims at the establishment of a great wrong, a vast national crime. Yet, if it must be so, we wish to be on friendly terms with a Republic whose very voundations are Laid in opprimisation and human suffering!! "We regret the course on which the Confederated States have entered, but, as a nation, we have no feelings towards them but that of unmixed good will!" And why?—"Because Congress has imposed a tariff or scale of duties, on articles of fereign commerce which will effectually destroy some of the greatest branches of our trade with her."

Later from Fort Pickens

The following extracts from a private letter from Pickens, May 12, gives an account of the relative positions of the contending forces, and the labors of the garrison in strengthening their defences :

the labors of the garrison in strengthening their defences:

Commercing at Fort McRae, the shore follows somewhat the same course as the opposite side of the Hudson does at West Point, Fort McRae occupying the position of Ardenia Commencing at Fort McRae and ending at the Navy Yard, the two lites—one drawn from McRae, the other from the Navy Yard—intersecting at Pickens, would make with each other an angle of about 135°. The several batteries are situated at from about 1,800 to 2,500 yards from us. Thus you see that we are almost completely begirt by a circle of fire.

In order to provide against this, we have been obliged to build traverses, blindages and cover-faces, constructed of timber and sand. This, together with landing the stores from the ships, has occupied almost all our time. We are now literally living under ground.

What we most desire at present are sindbags, to avy guns and rifed common. We are a small garrison, isolated in an enemy's country, and no point nearer than 1.800 miles from which we can obtain any supplies. Of course, we must be considered in the position of a besiged garrison. It is very desirable that we should extend our front towards the right, so as to divide the enemy's fire, and to threaten his left flash—the Navy-yard. As soon as we have accomplished our defensive works in the fort, this will be done. In fact, we may be said to have done so at the present time, and as soon our heavy gues reach us, we will be in a position to assume the offensive.

Would you like to hear something about the strategy of position? The enemy's right rests on Fort McRae, which is on a small sand person the strategy of position? The enemy's right rests on Fort McRae, which is on a small sand person the strategy of position? The enemy's right rests on Fort McRae, which is on a small sand person the strategy of position? The enemy's right rests on Fort McRae, which is on a small sand person the strategy of position?

Would you like to hear something about the strategy of position? The enemy's right rests on Fort McRae, which is on a small sand peninsula. connected with the main land by a narrow sand causeway, which is overflowed at high water. Fort McRae is an old work, somewhat like Castle William in New York, and not in very good sta'e of repair. All along the beach from this causeway, the sceeders have been constructing a series of sand batteries, which terminate at the Navy Yard. The length of this line is about four miles—from the causeway three miles. In the centre stands Barraucas, having eighty guns, and a little to the right of a l the lighthouse, which completely overlooks all our works, so that the enemy the right of a l the lighthouse, which completely overlooks all our works, so that the enemy can see pretty much everything which we are drieg. We could not possibly extend our line beyond two miles. The enemy's supplies since the harbor is closed against him, have to be obtained by way of Pensacola (about twelve miles off). They are forwarded to that place by the railroad from Montgomery.

Our garrieon is about 900 strong; the fleet can supply, if necessary, about 500 more. The enemy's strength is estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. I suspect the first figure to be the true one.

A Model Company. The following constitution of the Sea Coast Guard, at New Orleans, deserves a place in the Rebellion Record," and is worthy the con-sideration of all pavement soldiers who enlist to fight-at home :

Constitution of the Sea Coast Guards Adopted May 10th, 1860 Motte: " Prompt on Duty." A Article 1 — This company shall bear the name of the See Coast Guards. Art. 5:— The number of the See Coast Guards shall be from ten to five hundred or more, \$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

effice.

Art. 4.—This company shall repudited all military rates and usages. Every measure shall sime
himself in his own way for solive service, and
hold himself in readiness to do as he pleasure at an
hours notice from the commander.

Art. 5. The Sec Cent Guards shall be commanded by each regular member in rotation, but it
is left suttrely at the option of members to obey
the orders of the soting commander or not, as they
was release.

mey please.

Art. 6. The Guards will parade sant-occasion ally, or oftener—provided they have nothing electric descriptions.

Art. 6. The Guards will purson semi-occasionally, or oftense—provided they have nothing else to do.

Art 7 E-ch member of the S-a Coast Guards shall, while in active service, draw the following rations: one bottle claret, one do. campagne, three fingers expane, art do. Bourbon, one dozen crars, one boned turkey, one boaled do., one dozen broiled or stars, two dozen do. in the shall, one backenul of nicks acks, assorted.

Art. 8. When on marching orders each member of the Guards stall be allowed one boot boy, one baber, one laundress, one carriage with two hortes, one set of fashing tackle, one pack of dogs at cytics, two doubled barrelised shot guas, one portable two story dwelling house, one ilbrary of selected tovals, one dozen periodicals, and one traveling billiard table.

Art. 9. Members are expressly forbidden to perfem eng daty contrary to their wishes, and any coder which shall be given by an acting officer without its having been previously discussed by the entire corps, in debating society assembled, shall subject the officer giving it to be fined as much as he pleases to pay.

Art. 10. Members who have musical instruments are required to bring them into the field, but no two members shall play the same tune at the same time units at the please to do so.

Art. 11. The active duty-specially assigned to this corps by their own discresion shall be considered as present at every drill or roal call, and respected accordingly.

o as harmiess as sheep in a pen.

Liberty the Source of Union There is undeniable truth in the following

extract:- Em "Italy was first united under the sway of "Itsly was first united under the sway of the Roman Republic, she was first disintegra-ted and distracted by the despotism which succeeded. It is Liberty that is making her once more a nation. France wasted centuries in painful efforts to constitute herself a nation in pain'ul efforts to constitute herself a nation under successive dynastics; it was the Ropublic that at last gave her unity of laws and simplicity of administration. Germany has spent a thousand troubled years in f. uitless efforts to a like end; sweep away her dynasies and foudatories, and she, too, would constitute herself "one and indivisible" within a life-time. Liberty is today the cement of our political edifice; it is Slavery alone that distracts and would destroy the Nation."

The Next Cotton Crop.

Some weeks ago it was suggested that the cotton grown in the southern states this year would probably find its way to market by way of New York and other castern cities. To this the New Orleans Creecent replies that

... the Piceta Creeces replies that
... the planter, factor, conductors and managers
of railroads, shippers and captains of steamboats,
or controllers of any other means of transportation,
would be shot like and d.gs.—and deservedly, too
... and their property confacated, if they attempted
to forward a bale of cotton northward until the
blockading squadrons were withdrawn, peace declared, and the independence of the Confederate
States recognised:

-and the telegraph reports that the Mont-gomery convention has prohibited the shipment of cotton except through the seaports of the

of cotton except through the scaports of the cotton states.

A few days since we noticed the entry at this pert of a cargo of cotton from Fiorida. The schocker Commerce, from Apalachicola, Fiorids, entered this morning with another cargo of this precious product. The refet flag is painted at the head of the manifest, and the captain pays his fine of a hundred dollars—but cottor come and will come as long as we want ottor comes and will come as long as we want

It may be here noted that the usual annual howlest up by the southen n journals about 'a short crop' for the current year—designed, of course, to enhance the price of the staple at the northern and European markets—is thus far unheard this year. On the contrary, although it has been unquestionably the worst spring known for years, North or South, the latest southern papers are in contains over their crop prospects, and say that the fields never looked finer!—Post.

What Shall be Done with Prisoners.

What Shall be Done with Priseners.

The moment we touch the soil of a receding State, we should make clean work. Every rebel should be taken prisoner and instantly marched out of the state; the idea of letting off on a parole of honor is a delusion which we should no longer practice upon ourselves. There is no honor in a rebel. To treat such persons leniently only adds to their malignity. The moment a rebel is captured, particularly if in arms, he should be instantly packed off to the interior of Massachusetts, or New York or Ohio, where extensive barracks should be immediately erected for their accommodation. We should clear the soil as we go. The moment this course is taken, traitors would be very scarce, even upon the soil of Virginia, We could perform no more useful service than to take 20 000 Virginians and give them six months' schooling in the interior of Massachusette. They would see things there they never dreamed of, and go home wiser men.

CRY "PEACE, PEACE, WHERE THERE IS NO PEACE."—"During the last few days the great stream of southern soldiery has rushed through Richmond with a current of redoubled power. But, on yesterday, this city saw the advent of different mon. There were certain individuals, calling themselves Commissioners from the unhappy state of Maryland, on their way to Mont gomery, where they will counsel President Davis to withdraw his troops from Virginia, suspend his preparations of defence, and go quietly to bed, while Gov. Highes and the Lexislature of President make peace between Virginia and Limcolff. Impudence never west further on a more bootless errand. In Maryland governed by madmen?"—Richmond Hamping and Research of the Maryland Research of the

RATES OF ADVERTISING TREM CAME IN ADVANCE.

Five most Recommend have been dree from Electropy for the rebel army.

Two coop Powers Minks are in operate in Pickum District South Carolina.

War Items.

Dn. Honney "Army Hymn," to the tempor of "Old Bundred," has been rung in many churches, to the great acceptance of the capregations. THE SECRETARY OF WAR of the Southern confederacy has determined to accept no more roops, except those who enlist for 'during the rar."

THE CONNECTICUT TROOPS are supplied by the state with regular army vagons—large and strong—horses and harnes—diffeen to com-regiment—with ambulances also.

regiment—with ambulances also.

MSLFORD, CONN., has made an appropriation of \$10 for every mmarried, and \$15 for every married volunteer, and voted to insure theil's of every soldier for \$4,000.

GEN. Scort being lately saked what meant to do with JEFF. DAVIN. for answerstretched out his open hand and slowly clembed it. His fingers have begun to closs.

THE MORLE ADVENTIBES OF May 25, states that orders had been issued to the clerks of the departments at Montgomery, to prepare the leaving for Richmond within a week.

Two Thousard Bags or Satz, from Mean

Two Thousand Bags or Sale, from New Gricans for St. Louis, were taken from the steamer Severeign at Memphis, a few days THE MOST INTERSELT SECTION PAPERS in the most intensely recession part of Kentucky, the Paducas Heraid, Columbus Creared, and Hickman Courier, have all ceased to exist within a week.

A not-b Solders Boy, belonging to the 18th New York regiment, writes from Washington to his slater: "I have grown 2 feet in 2 days, prefer gunpowder to butter on my bread, and have made arrangements to sleep forever in a

THE NEGROUS at Holly Springs, Miss., are very fractions. Some of them openly declare that they will be free in from ten to twenty days, and are beginning to ask for wages. The police force of the place has been increased from five to thirty nine mem.

from five to thirty nine men.

The Parriction of the acuthern newspapers, that the shoemakers of Lynn, Manny would move South, has been verified in a way they did not expect. They are there in the ranks of the army of the Union, and more are going. The last-men were the first to serve their country.

Department of a Southern Unioner.—The New Orleans Itelia, states that Mr. J. E. Boulaway, Member of Congress, has returned to that city, from Washington, with his family, and that "In the momentuous straggle wint the North, he is on the side of the South, and of the state in which he was born."

of the state in which he was born."

A LETTER FROM GREMARY states that the news of the President's proclamation has evated the profoundest interest, and raised the estimate of American character in all spin. The liberty loving Germana, unlike the estimate of American character in all spin. The liberty loving Germana, unlike the estimate of American character in all spin. The liberty loving Germana, unlike the estimatery, and give their hearty aympathy smale support to the North and to the Union.

EAST PASS OF PRINACOLA HARBON is strictly blockaded. This East Pass is the essistent entrance of Santa Rom Sound, shoun forty miles from Fort Pickens. The steams Mohawk is doing the blockade. Vessels at tempting to enter have been ordered to the Pickens Pass, and on arriving there have been teld that they should not attempt to go in moder penalty of confication.

An Old Methodust Parson. Captain of a

der penalty of confiscation.

AN OLD METHODERT PARCH. Captain of a company at Panacols, gives his orders in two-style, and creates no little merriment, for instance, "Brethren, front! Brethren, about face!" There is another composed printipally of lawyers and doctors, and report says one half are always sick, and the other quarrating. IT MAS LEARND OUT that the Missouri scensionists have been negotiating with the Cherebee Indians. Fifteen thousand semi-savages from the Indian Reserve were to be sunt North to rob and murder the Union men of Missouri. As our readers know, circumstances have interfered with the completion of this arrangement.

ment.

SEVERAL SOUTHERN-RIGHTS LADERS addressed a letter a few days ago to the Louisville Courier, expressing their determination to get to Frankfort and get things fixed. They alleged that there was "a great deal of outside pressure upon the members of the Legislature." Probably they wanted a little of the same sort themselves. We guess the Legislature didn't adjourn aday too soon.—Louisville Journal.

THE SUCCESS, says the N. O. True Delta, which has rewarded the activity of privateers has surpassed the expectation of owners. Well freighted ships mem to fall inte their hands as by the power of fascination. The trim little vessels make a circuit, and immediately a fat prize presents itself as if by process (f predestination. We rather like the working of "pi-ratical" theology. ratical" theology.

A BLOODY CIVIL WAR on a small scale transpired at Moretown, Miss., on the 12th. A military company passed the house of a family supposed to be unsound on the southern question the inmates, fearing that they should be meabed, fired on the soldiers, les on by a girl of 16, who put a ball through the foreless of one of them; several other shots were fired, when the house was stormed and all taken prisoners.

SLAVE TERROREM.—The Mashville (Tun.)

Bonner, of the 22d inst., says: "About two
o'clock on Sunday morning the barn of James
W. Graham, Esq., about eight miles from
Kentucky, was set on fire and entirely destroyed. Ter or twelve horses and mules in it were
burnt to death. Monday, some five or six magrees in the neighborhood were arrested for the
arron, and confessed their guilt.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE was witnessed on the Histor River a few days ago. Itow the Resolute, going north, was a barge, on which rep sed a two story mame bause, the property o men who lived in it in St. Louis. Becoming alarmed at the late commotion, he had his house moved as shated, at d taken to a free state. His family went along with him. While going up the river the man's dog sat in the door, the cat reclined lazivy at a window, and the good wife carried on the household work as usual.

PATRICTIC ZEAL WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE REBURED.—A flag in Rochester having been lowered on account of a storm, was raised by a zealous wi'e in her husband's absence, when zealous wi's in her husband's absence, when the weather cleared; a few minutes after, a long ring at the door bell attracted her atten-tion; when she went, two urchins, hardly tall enough to reach the bell handle, demanded these she should haul down the colors or they weak tear it down themselves Utterly astonished at the impudent treason of the youngsters do-mand, she locked up at the flag—she had relies it Union down.

THE NEW ORLEADS Delta of the 24th inst. gives the total force of Louisiana, now in the field, as follows:

At Pensacola. 2 500
In Virginia and en route. 2 500
In Arlamas. 1 600
Sen coast and harber defense. 1,700
Marines. 250

Total.

In addition to the above there are n camp, awaiting orders to march, 4,000 at d at leat 5 000 armed and equipped city and for home protection.

at d at leat 5 000 armed and equipped in the city and for home protee lon.

Parson Brownlow's House is the only one in Knoxville, Trnn., over which the Stare and Stripes continue to float. A few days age, two armed recenit nies went at 6 o'clock in the morning to hall down the Stars and Stripes. Miss Brownlow, a brilliant young lady of twenty-three, naw them on the pissue, and stepped out and demanded their business. They replied they had come to "take down them Stars and Stripes." She instantly drew a revolver from her side, and presenting it, add, "Go on! I'm good for one of you, and I take for both!" "By the looks of that girls wonder the both of the transmen," said the tother His Go and get more men," said the noble lady; "get more men, and company of 90 armed men, and demanded that the lag hould be hauled down. But on discovering that the home was filled with gallant men, armed to the thesis, who would rather die as dearly as possible themes their country's day dishowards, the secondary is the retired.

Contidued on the Fourth page.